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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Superior Ready Mix Concrete, L.P.
Canyon Rock
7500 Mission Gorge Road
San Diego, California 92120

WDID No.: 9 37I005157

March 2026

Prepared for: Superior Ready Mix Concrete, L.P.
Canyon Rock
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San Diego, California 92120

Prepared by: Sespe Consulting, Inc.
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March 2026

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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Superior Ready Mix Concrete, L.P.
Canyon Rock
San Diego, California

March 2026

CERTIFICATION

Preparer Certification

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan was prepared under my direction to meet the requirements of the California Industrial General Permit (State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order 2014-0057-DWQ, as amended by Order WQ 2015-0122-DWQ and Order WQ 2018-0028-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001), as applicable.

Preparer Signature	December 17, 2024 Date
Joseph L. King Preparer Name	PE, IGP-ToR Preparer Title

Facility Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons that manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signed by: David Sheffield 7AFBADB80AAC4BD... Signature of Legally Responsible Person (LRP) or Duly Authorized Representative (DAR)	3/6/2026 Date
David Sheffield Name of Legally Responsible Person (LRP) or Duly Authorized Representative (DAR)	Director, Safety Health and Environment Title

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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Superior Ready Mix Concrete, L.P.
Canyon Rock
San Diego, California

March 2026

1.0 BASIC FACILITY INFORMATION

Superior Ready Mix's Canyon Rock Plant is located at 7500 Mission Gorge Road in San Diego, California.

The Canyon Rock Plant is located near the junction of Highway 8 and Highway 15, on Mission Gorge Road. Mission Gorge Road is a major artery extending east from Highways 8 and 15, through the Mission Valley area of San Diego, to Santee and El Cajon. The nearest body of water is the San Diego River which runs through the facility. Some springs and wells feed small freshwater ponds on the property.

The facility is an active mine site with aggregate processing operations as well as a concrete batch plant and an asphalt batch plant. In addition, inert recycled materials are processed at the site.

The total area of industrial activities at the site comprises approximately 250 acres. Of this, approximately two percent are impervious (paved).

In the mining and processing operation, aggregate material (rock, sand, gravel) is mined from the hillsides at the site, processed (crushed, screened, and stored), and shipped off site. Equipment used at the site in the mining operations includes mobile equipment such as dozers and front end loaders as well as the fixed processing plant. Industrial activity associated with this includes:

- Blasting to loosen the material.
- Mining material using dozers and other heavy equipment and hauling it to the processing plant with a front end loader.
- Processing the material in the processing plant. This includes screening the material which separates it by size and crushing large rocks down into smaller rocks.
- Washing processed material.
- Storing finished product in stockpiles.
- Loading finished product into haul trucks for delivery to customers.

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The concrete batch plant produces ready mixed concrete for delivery to customers. In this operation, raw materials including aggregate (rock, sand, and gravel), cement, fly ash and admixtures are delivered to the site. These materials are mixed with water in a batch plant to create concrete. The concrete is loaded into ready mix delivery trucks and shipped to customers. Industrial activity associated with this includes:

- Receiving raw materials (aggregate, cement, fly ash, admixtures) from off site. (Note that some of the aggregate used in concrete production is produced at the facility.)
- Producing concrete in the concrete batch plant.
- Loading finished product into ready mix trucks for delivery to customers.

The asphalt plant produces asphaltic concrete for delivery to customers. In this operation, raw materials including aggregate are mixed with asphaltic oil to produce asphalt concrete ("asphalt"). The asphaltic oil is delivered to the site as needed and stored on site in heated above ground storage tanks. The asphaltic concrete is loaded into delivery trucks and shipped to customers. Industrial activity associated with this includes:

- Receiving raw materials (aggregate, asphaltic oil) from off site. (Note that some of the aggregate used in concrete production is produced at the facility.)
- Producing asphaltic concrete in the asphalt batch plant.
- Loading finished product into haul trucks for delivery to customers.

In the inert material recycling operation, inert materials (used asphalt and concrete) are brought to the facility and processed for reuse. Raw materials (asphalt and concrete) are delivered, crushed, and stockpiled at the site. This material is later used in construction activity (e.g., as road base). Industrial activity associated with this includes:

- Receiving inert raw materials (asphalt and concrete) from on and off site;
- Processing the material which includes crushing the raw material into recycled material. A mobile crusher is brought on site to process the material;
- Storing recycled material in stockpiles; and
- Loading finished product into haul trucks for delivery to customers.

Various ancillary operations are conducted at the facility in support of the operations listed above. This includes:

- Equipment maintenance;
- Vehicle fueling; and
- Vehicle parking.

These activities are discussed in more detail in Section 6.

Potential storm water pollutants at the facility include:

- Oil and Grease (O&G);
- Iron;
- pH; and
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

In general, storm water that falls on the industrial areas of the facility is captured and remains on site. Perimeter berms are present to help retain storm water on site. Storm water that falls in the mining area is retained and infiltrates into the ground. Storm water that falls on other areas of the site is directed to a series of detention basins and is collected; this water is allowed to infiltrate or is reused in batch plant operations (e.g., to produce concrete). The detention basins allow sediment to settle out, thereby improving the quality of storm water discharges that do occur.

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Although storm water is not normally discharged, in a large storm event, storm water may discharge; this water will flow to the San Diego River.

The following SIC Codes are applicable to this facility:

- 1429 (Crushed and Broken Stone);
- 2951 (Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks); and
- 3273 (Ready-Mixed Concrete).

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2.0 PURPOSE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF PLAN

In 1987, Congress enacted the Water Quality Act, amending the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to include regulation of the discharge of storm water from industrial and certain municipal sources. EPA issued final regulations establishing permit application requirements for storm water in the November 16, 1990 Federal Register (55 FR 47990). The regulations provide for individual and group applications and for the issuance of individual and general permits.

In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) elected to issue a statewide general permit that applies to all industrial storm water discharges requiring a permit, except those from construction activities. The Board adopted the Permit and Fact Sheet on November 19, 1991. The Board reissued the Permit and Fact Sheet (Order 97-03-DWQ) on April 17, 1997. On April 1, 2014 the Board adopted an updated Permit and Fact Sheet (Order 2014-0057-DWQ) which was later amended by Order WQ 2015-0122-DWQ and Order WQ 2018-0028-DWQ.

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan addresses the requirements of the 2014 Permit, Order 2014-0057-DWQ, as amended by Order WQ 2015-0122-DWQ and Order WQ 2018-0028-DWQ, as applicable.

The Permit requires that each facility:

- Eliminate non-storm water discharges;
- Develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); and
- Monitor discharges of storm water.

This SWPPP has been developed as required by the Permit to fulfill the following objectives:

- Identify and evaluate sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs;
- Identify and describe the Minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs) and any Advanced BMPs implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs. BMPs shall be selected to achieve compliance with the General Permit; and
- Identify and describe conditions or circumstances which may require future revisions to be made to the SWPPP.

The Notice of Intent (NOI) is presented in Appendix B and a copy of the Industrial General Permit is included in Appendix H. A record of revisions to this SWPPP is included in Appendix C.

The facility's Waste Discharger Identification (WDID) number is noted on the cover of this plan.

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3.0 PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

3.1 Pollution Prevention Team

Facility managers have been involved in the preparation and review of this Plan and have provided certification of its accuracy as required by the General Permit. The following individuals comprise the facility's Pollution Prevention Team and are responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of this SWPPP:

Name	Title	Phone Number	Responsibilities, Duties, and Activities
Patricia Hernandez Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Environmental Specialist	C: (424) 318-5983	- Administrating and coordinating the storm water program; - General Permit compliance oversight; - Specifying appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) for operations; - Ensuring that BMPs are installed and maintained; - Reviewing and revising storm water compliance documents; - Eliminating non-storm water discharges; - Conducting employee training; - Managing visual observations and sample collection; - Conducting the Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation; - Preparing and submitting the Annual Report; - Submitting documents in SMARTS; - Quality Assurance and Recordkeeping; and - Appointing alternate team members in case of a team member's absence.
Andrew Gagnon	Plant Manager	C: (619) 921-2838	- Act as the Team Leader in the Team Leader's absence; - Support to Team Leader as necessary; - Structural BMPs Supervisor; - Evaluating existing BMPs for effectiveness; - Maintaining and coordinating structural BMP replacement and upgrades as needed; - Spill and leak prevention and response; and - Material handling and waste management.
Ben Held	Plant Supervisor	C: (619) 993-6504	- Collecting storm water samples; - Performing visual observations; - Supporting Team Leader as necessary; and - Third Alternate Team Leader.

If members of the Pollution Prevention Team are temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town business, or other absences) and cannot implement this SWPPP or conduct required monitoring, the Pollution Prevention Team Leader will assign additional personnel to perform these tasks.

If the Pollution Prevention Team Leader is temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town business, or other absences,) and cannot implement this SWPPP or conduct required monitoring, the

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First, Second, or Third Alternate Team Leader will act in his or her place to ensure that the necessary activities are completed.

3.2 Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

Local, state, and federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the General Permit were reviewed during the development of this SWPPP. The following plans and permits were reviewed for practices that may help control the discharge of pollutants in storm water:

Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)

Superior Ready Mix has prepared a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) that addresses the hazardous materials stored and used at the facility. The HMBP describes methods and procedures to minimize the potential for hazardous material and waste releases including an emergency response and contingency and spill response procedures.

Spill prevention and response measures outlined in the HMBP include:
- Maintaining spill control and spill clean-up equipment;
- Containing spills on site when possible;
- Ensuring that secondary containment structures are in place and in good condition;
- Training personnel in spill prevention and response; and
- Performing periodic inspections.

The HMBP describes methods and procedures to minimize the potential for hazardous material and waste releases including an emergency response and contingency and spill response procedures.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan

Superior Ready Mix has prepared a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for this facility. The SPCC is designed to minimize the potential for spills or releases of oil and outlines procedures to be followed in the event of an oil spill.

Spill prevention and response measures outlined in the SPCC Plan include:
- Maintaining secondary containment around oil storage containers. Adequate secondary containment helps ensure that if a spill or leak does occur it will not impact storm water discharges;
- Equipment maintenance procedures (to prevent spills and leaks);
- Operating procedures (e.g., tank loading procedures) to minimize the potential for spills;
- Spill response procedures to minimize the size of, and promptly mitigate the effects of, spills;
- Maintaining adequate supplies of spill control and spill clean-up equipment and supplies to respond to spills and leaks;
- Inspection and testing to ensure that containers, piping, and secondary containment are in good condition;
- Training procedures to ensure that personnel are aware of spill prevention and response procedures; and
- Periodic inspection procedures.

Air Quality Permits

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Superior Ready Mix maintains air quality permits which require dust control measures. This improves storm water quality as it reduces the amount of pollutants that land on the ground and are carried away by storm water discharges.

3.3 Scheduled Facility Operating Hours

The facility's scheduled operating hours are:

- Monday – Friday: 6:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

Please note that on occasion, the facility may operate during evenings, nights, or weekends if there are large public works projects (e.g., road construction) that require construction activities to be conducted at these times.

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4.0 SITE MAP

The figures presented in Appendix A show the location of the site, industrial areas, drainage areas, BMPs, and discharge location.

4.1 Description of Drainage Areas and Outfall

The site covers approximately 250 acres and is nearly 100% pervious; the areas around the concrete batch plant and the asphalt plant are paved. The facility consists of two (2) drainage areas with four (4) discharge points. The drainage areas and discharge locations are depicted on the figures in Appendix A.

Drainage Area 1 (DA1)

Drainage Area 1 (DA1) comprises the southern portion of the site, which includes the aggregate processing area, the concrete batch plant, and the asphalt plant. The majority of the storm water that falls in this area flows to two (2) large detention basins in the western portion of the drainage area. Storm water that collects in the basins is allowed to infiltrate or evaporate or is reused in facility operations (e.g., to wash aggregate, produce concrete, control dust, and wash trucks).

In addition, there is a smaller, concrete-lined storm water basin in the northeastern portion of the drainage area. This basin captures storm water and allows sediment to settle out. If this basin overflows, storm water will leave the site at the edge of the basin; this location is identified as Outfall 1 (OF1) / Sample Point 1.

Drainage Area 2 (DA2)

Drainage Area 2 (DA2) comprises the northern portion of the site which includes the active mining area and the inert material recycling area. Storm water that falls in the mining area is captured in this area and is allowed to evaporate or infiltrate. There are three locations along the access roads where storm water may potentially discharge. These locations are identified as Outfall 2 (OF2) / Sample Point 2, Outfall 3 (OF3) / Sample Point 3, and Outfall 4 (OF4) / Sample Point 4. Outfall 2 is located along the southern access road in this drainage area. Outfalls 3 and 4 are located on either side of the haul road that crosses the San Diego River and connects the industrial operations in DA1 and DA2.

Storm water that discharges from the facility flows to the San Diego River.

Run On

Storm water run on occurs at various locations at the facility:

- Storm water can run onto the facility from the residential area to the north of Drainage Area 2. This water will flow into the mine pit and be captured.

- Storm water can run onto the facility from Mission Gorge Road and enter the facility near the driveway in Drainage Area 1. This water will flow into the detention basins and be captured.

- Storm water can also run onto the facility from Mission Gorge Road and enter the in the southeastern corner of the facility. This water enters and drainage channel which separates it from industrial activity. The water is conveyed to the San Diego River.

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- There is a culvert that conveys water from the San Diego River under the access road in the southern portion of Drainage Area 2. During large storm events, the river water can overwhelm the culvert and storm water can run onto the facility near Outfall 2.

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5.0 LIST OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

Table 1 presents a list of significant industrial materials stored or used at the site. The figures in Appendix A show the locations of the significant materials listed below.

Table 1: Significant Materials

Material (Potential Pollutants)	Storage Location(s); Typical Quantity Stored; Typical Frequency of Storage	Receiving Location(s); Typical Quantity Received; Typical Frequency of Receiving	Shipping Location(s); Typical Quantity Shipped; Typical Frequency of Shipping	Handling Location(s); Typical Quantity Handled; Typical Frequency of Handling
Aggregate (TSS) [Mine Site, Concrete Batch Plant, Asphalt Plant]	Raw aggregate is mined in the active mining area and processed in the aggregate processing plant. Raw and finished aggregate are stored in storage piles as well as in the concrete plant and asphalt plant. The amount of raw material and finished aggregate varies based on production, but is usually around 100,000 tons. Aggregate is stored year round.	Aggregate is not normally received from off site; it is mined from the ground at the facility. However, on occasion, specialty aggregate material is brought on site to create concrete or asphalt. Each truck can deliver up to 28 tons. The frequency of receiving varies based on production, but receiving typically occurs monthly, year round.	Finished aggregate products are shipped from stockpiles that are located in DA1. The aggregate is loaded into haul trucks. Each truck can haul up to 28 tons. The frequency of shipping varies based on production rates, but material is shipped from the site almost every day that the facility is in operation, year round.	Aggregate is handled throughout the active operational areas. This includes the active mining areas as well as the processing and stockpile areas and the concrete and asphalt plants. The facility can process a maximum of 900 tons per hour. This material is handled continuously when the facility is in operation.
Cement (TSS, pH, Iron) [Concrete Batch Plant]	Cement is stored in the cement storage silos in the concrete batch plant. The amount of cement stored varies based on production and time since the last delivery, but typically around 100 tons are stored at the site. Cement is stored year round.	Cement is received at the fill ports in the concrete batch plant. Each cement delivery truck and trailer load can deliver a maximum of 28 tons at one time. Cement is received year round. Deliveries vary with production, but typically occur daily when the facility is in operation.	Cement is not shipped from the facility; it is contained in concrete that is shipped from the concrete batch plant. An average of 250 tons of cement are shipped out in concrete per day. Concrete is shipped almost every day that the facility is in operation.	Cement is handled in the concrete batch plant. The facility uses an average of 250 tons per day to produce concrete. This material is handled daily when the facility is in operation, year round.

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Material (Potential Pollutants)	Storage Location(s); Typical Quantity Stored; Typical Frequency of Storage	Receiving Location(s); Typical Quantity Received; Typical Frequency of Receiving	Shipping Location(s); Typical Quantity Shipped; Typical Frequency of Shipping	Handling Location(s); Typical Quantity Handled; Typical Frequency of Handling
Fly Ash (TSS) [Concrete Batch Plant]	Fly ash is stored in the storage silos in the concrete batch plant. The amount of fly ash stored varies based on production and time since the last delivery, but typically around 100 tons are stored at the site. Fly ash is stored year round.	Fly ash is received at the fill ports in the concrete batch plant. Each fly ash delivery truck and trailer load can deliver a maximum of 28 tons at one time. Fly ash is received year round. Deliveries vary with production, but typically occur daily when the facility is in operation.	Fly ash is not shipped from the facility; it is contained in concrete that is shipped from the concrete batch plant. An average of 50 tons of fly ash is shipped out in concrete per day. Concrete is shipped almost every day that the facility is in operation.	Fly ash is handled in the concrete batch plant. The facility uses an average of 50 tons per day to produce concrete. This material is handled daily when the facility is in operation, year round.
Concrete Admixtures (TSS, pH) [Concrete Batch Plant]	Concrete admixtures are stored in the concrete batch plant area. The amount of admixtures stored varies based on production and time since the last delivery, but typically around 5,000 gallons are stored at the site. Admixtures are stored year round.	Admixtures are received at the admix storage area near the concrete batch plant. Delivery is based on demand and varies, but a typical delivery is around 1,000 gallons. Admixtures are received year round. Deliveries vary with production, but are typically monthly.	Admixtures are not shipped from the facility; they are contained in concrete that is shipped from the concrete batch plant. An average of 80 gallons admixtures per day are shipped out in concrete. Concrete is shipped almost every day that the facility is in operation.	Admixtures are handled in the admixture storage area and concrete batch plant. The facility uses an average of 80 gallons per day to produce concrete. This material is handled daily when the facility is in operation, year round.
Asphaltic Oil (Oil and Grease) [Asphalt Batch Plant]	Asphaltic oil is stored in the heated storage tanks in the asphalt plant. The amount of asphaltic oil stored varies based on production and time since the last delivery, but typically around 60,000 gallons are stored at the site. Asphaltic oil is stored year round.	Asphaltic oil is received at the storage tanks in the asphalt plant. Each delivery truck and trailer load can deliver a maximum of 6,800 gallons at one time. Asphaltic oil is received year round. Deliveries vary with production, but typically occur daily when the facility is in operation.	Asphaltic oil is not shipped by from the facility; it is contained in asphaltic concrete that is shipped from the asphalt plant. An average of 20,000 gallons of asphaltic oil per day are shipped out in asphaltic concrete. Asphaltic concrete is shipped almost every day that the facility is in operation.	Asphaltic oil is handled in the asphalt plant. The facility uses an average of 20,000 gallons per day to produce concrete. This material is handled daily when the facility is in operation, year round.

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Material (Potential Pollutants)	Storage Location(s); Typical Quantity Stored; Typical Frequency of Storage	Receiving Location(s); Typical Quantity Received; Typical Frequency of Receiving	Shipping Location(s); Typical Quantity Shipped; Typical Frequency of Shipping	Handling Location(s); Typical Quantity Handled; Typical Frequency of Handling
Inert Material (Asphalt and Concrete) (TSS, Iron)	Inert materials (asphalt and concrete) are stored in the returned material area. The amount of inert material stored varies based on production, but up to 30,000 tons may be stored on site at one time. This material is stored year round.	Inert materials are received in the returned material area where it is stored. Each truck can deliver a maximum of 27 tons at one time. Deliveries vary based on local projects, but usually occur daily when the facility is in operation. Inert materials are received year round.	Recycled inert materials are shipped from stockpiles located in DA1 and DA2. This material is loaded into haul trucks. Each truck can haul up to 28 tons. The frequency of shipping varies greatly based on demand, but material can be shipped from the facility, year round.	Inert materials are handled in the returned material area. Up to 1,000 tons of material can be processed each day. This material is handled year round.
Diesel Fuel (Oil & Grease)	Diesel fuel is stored in an aboveground storage tank in the fuel storage area on the southern portion of DA1. The tank has a 12,000-gallon capacity. On average, the tank is half full (6,000 gallons). Diesel fuel is stored year round.	Diesel fuel is received in the fuel storage area where the diesel tank is located. Up to 6,800 gallons may be received at any one time. Diesel fuel is delivered to the site year round as it is needed, typically weekly.	Diesel fuel is not normally shipped from the site; it is combusted in on-site equipment.	Diesel fuel is normally handled in the fuel storage area. However, diesel fuel is present in on-site equipment which travels throughout the facility. Up to 6,800 gallons may be handled at any one time. Diesel fuel is handled daily when the facility is in operation, year round.
Lubricating Oil (Oil & Grease)	New lubricating oil is stored in the oil storage area behind the laboratory and in the heavy equipment shop. On average, 600 gallons are stored at the facility. Oils are stored year round.	Oils are received in the oil storage area and the heavy equipment shop. Up to 330 gallons may be received at any one time. Oil is delivered to the site year round, typically monthly.	Waste oil is stored in the waste oil tank in the oil storage area. The capacity of this tank is 2,000 gallons. Up to 1,800 gallons may be shipped at a time (when the tank is full). Waste oil is shipped from the site year round, typically quarterly.	Oil is normally handled in the oil storage area and the heavy equipment shop. However, oil is present in on-site equipment which travels throughout the facility. Up to 1,800 gallons may be handled at any one time. Oil is handled year round, typically weekly.

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6.0 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The activities at the facility described below have the potential to impact storm water.

6.1 Industrial Processes

The following industrial processes are conducted at the site:

- Aggregate mining and processing;
- Concrete production;
- Asphaltic concrete (asphalt) production;
- Inert material recycling;
- Mobile equipment operation, fueling, and maintenance; and
- Vehicle and mobile equipment parking.

Each of these processes is discussed in more detail in the following sections. A discussion of the material handling and storage areas associated with these processes is presented in Section 6.2.

6.1.1 Aggregate Mining and Processing

Designation(s) on site map:

Mining and processing occur throughout the facility. Mining activities occur in DA2. The primary aggregate processing and storage areas are in DA1.

Description of process:

Aggregate material (rock, sand, gravel) is mined at the site using dozers and other heavy equipment.

The mined material is transported to the processing plant by rock truck after it is loaded by the front end loader. In the processing plant, the material is crushed and screened which separates it by size, larger pieces are crushed down into smaller pieces, and the finished product is washed to remove fines. A water washing system removes the fines and recycles the water so it can be reused in the process.

Finished products are stored in stockpiles. These products are loaded into haul trucks, weighed, and shipped off site for delivery to customers, or is used on site in the production of ready mixed concrete and asphalt.

Type of significant materials handled in the process:

The process includes handling aggregate material (rock, sand, gravel).

Characteristics of significant materials handled in the process:

Aggregate is natural crustal materials that has the potential to contribute suspended solids (TSS) to storm water discharges.

Quantity of significant materials handled in the process:

Up to 10,000 tons of material may be in process or in storage at any one time.

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Manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process:

Manufacturing includes crushing, screening, and sorting operations. Processed aggregate is washed to remove fines and other non-desirable material from the aggregate. This fine material is stored on site and will be used to reclaim the site when mining is complete.

6.1.2 Concrete Production

Designation(s) on site map:

Concrete is produced in the concrete batch plant located in the southern portion of the facility in DA1.

Description of process:

Aggregate material (sand and gravel) is mixed with cement, fly ash, and, for some products, admixtures to produce concrete.

Conveyor belts transport aggregate material to the batch plant where it is loaded into the central mixer. Cement and fly ash are transported via pipes and added to the central mixer. These materials, water, and (if applicable) admixtures are mixed in the central mixer to produce concrete. The concrete is then loaded into concrete haul trucks and shipped off site.

Type of significant materials handled in the process:

The process includes handling aggregate material (rock, sand, and gravel), cement, fly ash, water, and admixtures.

Characteristics of significant materials handled in the process:

Aggregate is natural crustal materials that have the potential to contribute suspended solids (TSS) to storm water discharges. Cement and admixtures have the potential to raise or lower the pH in storm water discharges. Cement dust has the potential to contribute iron to storm water discharges.

Quantity of significant materials handled in the process:

Up to 500 tons of aggregate material may be in process or in storage at any one time. Up to 100 tons of cement may be in process or in storage at any one time. Up to 100 tons of fly ash may be in process or in storage at any one time. Up to 5,000 gallons of admixtures may be in process or in storage at any one time.

Manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process:

Manufacturing includes mixing the raw materials together to produce concrete.

The mixer trucks are rinsed off to prevent the accumulation of concrete on the trucks.

Excess concrete that is not used by the customer may be returned to the facility. This material is taken out of the mixer trucks and stored in a bermed area behind the batch plant. After the concrete dries, it is moved to the inert material recycling area and processed with that material.

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6.1.3 Asphaltic Concrete (Asphalt) Production

Designation(s) on-site map:

Asphaltic concrete (asphalt) is produced in the asphalt plant located in the southeastern portion of the DA1.

Description of process:

Aggregate material (rock, sand, and gravel) is mixed with asphaltic oil to produce asphaltic concrete.

Conveyor belts transport aggregate material to the batch plant where it is mixed with asphaltic oil in a drum mixer. The resulting asphaltic concrete is loaded into trucks for delivery to customers or is loaded into storage silos for later delivery.

Type of significant materials handled in the process:

The process includes handling aggregate material (rock, sand, and gravel) and asphaltic oil.

Characteristics of significant materials handled in the process:

Aggregate is natural crustal materials that has the potential to contribute suspended solids (TSS) to storm water discharges. Asphaltic oil is a heavy oil that has the potential to contribute oil and grease (O&G) to storm water discharges.

Quantity of significant materials handled in the process:

Up to 1,000 tons of aggregate material may be in process or in storage at any one time. Up to 60,000 gallons of asphaltic oil may be in process or in storage at any one time. Up to 500 tons of finished asphaltic concrete may be in storage at any one time.

Manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process:

Manufacturing includes mixing the raw materials together to produce asphalt.

The components of the asphalt plant are inspected and maintained / cleaned as needed. The area in and around the asphalt plant is maintained daily to ensure that there is no buildup of excess material.

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6.1.4 Inert Material Recycling

Designation(s) on site map:

Inert material (asphalt and concrete) recycling operations (stockpiles, crushing) in DA1 and DA2.

Description of process:

Recycled asphalt and concrete are delivered to the facility. Asphalt and concrete are crushed to create Crushed Miscellaneous Base (CMB) that is shipped off site and used as road base or in other construction applications.

Type of significant materials handled in the process:

The process primarily includes the handling of recycled asphalt and concrete. Occasionally other materials (dirt, rebar) are mixed with the asphalt and concrete and handled during this process.

Characteristics of significant materials handled in the process:

Returned materials are mainly composed of aggregates, which have the potential to contribute suspended solids (TSS) to storm water discharges.

Quantity of significant materials handled in the process:

Up to 10,000 tons of inert material may be in process or in storage at one time.

Manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process:

Asphalt and concrete recycling include utilization of an onsite mobile crusher to crush the materials.

There is no routine cleaning or rinsing of the recycled asphalt and concrete or processing equipment.

6.1.5 Mobile Equipment Operation, Fueling, and Maintenance

Designation(s) on site map:

Mobile equipment (dozers, graders, front end loaders, rock trucks, rock drills, haul trucks, etc.) are operated throughout the facility.

Mobile equipment fueling occurs at the diesel tank in the southern portion of the site.

Mobile equipment maintenance and repair are usually performed at an offsite location. However, if equipment breaks down and cannot be taken off site, it will be repaired in the field.

Plant equipment (crushers, screens, etc.) is maintained in the heavy equipment shop in the southeastern portion of Drainage Area 1.

Description of process:

Mobile equipment is used to mine and haul aggregate material.

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Fueling consists of fueling equipment with diesel fuel from the aboveground fuel tank or cans.

Equipment maintenance and repairs consists of maintaining the equipment by servicing it and performing repairs when it breaks down.

Type of significant materials handled in the process:

Significant hazardous materials associated with this process include diesel fuel and lubricating oils.

Characteristics of significant materials handled in the process:

Significant materials handled in the process are fuels, oils, and greases.

Quantity of significant materials handled in the process:

Up to 14,400 gallons of fuels, oils, and greases may be stored on-site at any time.

Manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process:

On-site mobile equipment is not normally cleaned. However, cleaning operations may be necessary as a part of maintenance and repair operations.

Concrete mixer trucks are washed off in the truck wash out area located at the main yard in the south western portion of the property.

Hazardous wastes generated from these operations are recycled or sent to a licensed treatment facility. Non-hazardous wastes are disposed of in the trash.

6.1.6 Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Parking

Designation(s) on site map:

Some mixer trucks are parked neat the concrete batch plant in DA1.

The employee parking and main passenger vehicle parking is located in the southern portion of DA1 near the entrance / exit.

Description of process:

Haul trucks, mobile equipment, and other vehicles enter and are parked at the facility.

Type of significant materials handled in the process:

Fuels, oils, greases, and other vehicle fluids (antifreeze, brake fluid, battery acid, etc.) may be generated by spills or leaks from vehicles.

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Characteristics of significant materials handled in the process:

Fuels, oils, greases, and other vehicle fluids are petroleum products that may contribute oil and grease to storm water discharges. Spilled battery acid is acidic and may impact the pH of storm water discharges.

Quantity of significant materials handled in the process:

The diesel AST is double–walled and sits within concrete walls for protection. It can store up to 12,000 gallons at one time. The average daily amount stored is 6,000 gallons. Delivery trucks can deliver up to 6,800 gallons at one time.

Limited amounts of fluids (50 gallons or less for fuel, significantly less for other materials) are present in other smaller vehicles.

Manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process:

There is no manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to vehicle parking.

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6.2 Material Handling and Storage Areas

The following sections discuss facility material handling and storage areas.

1.1.1 Hazardous Material Handling and Storage

Designation on site map:

Hazardous materials are handled throughout the site.

Description of handling / storage area:

Significant quantities of hazardous materials are stored in the fuel storage area, oil storage area, and the heavy equipment shop; these are also the primary locations where hazardous materials are used. However, vehicles and mobile equipment contain hazardous materials and they can be located throughout the site.

Type of material handled:

Table 2 summarizes the approximate amount, type, and location of hazardous materials maintained on-site.

Table 2: Hazardous Materials Summary

Chemical	Max. Quantity	Location	Potential SW Contaminants
Diesel Fuel	12,000 gallons	Fuel Storage Area	Oil and Grease (O&G)
Lubricating Oils	2,400 gallons	Oil Storage Area Heavy Equipment Shop	Oil and Grease (O&G)
Asphaltic Oil	60,000 gallons	Asphalt Oil Storage Tanks	Oil and Grease (O&G)

Characteristics of material handled:

The type of storm water contamination that can potentially be caused by each of the hazardous materials stored on-site is summarized in Table 2.

Quantity of material handled:

The approximate quantity of each hazardous material stored on-site is presented in Table 2.

Description of shipping, receiving, and loading procedures:

These materials are delivered to the site by trucks and unloaded where they are used in the fuel storage area, oil storage area, and the heavy equipment shop. These products are used onsite or combined to produce finished products that are shipped from the site, typically on a daily basis. Only waste oil is routinely shipped from the site.

Spill or leak prevention and response procedures:

Equipment and machinery are maintained in good operating condition to minimize the potential for spills and leaks. If there is a spill, facility personnel will respond using the procedures in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan and/or the SPCC Plan. The basic spill response procedure is to: alert others, stop the spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, and notify the appropriate regulating agencies.

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Absorbent material and spill kits are kept onsite to clean up / absorb incidental spills.

Containment structures and capacity:

The diesel aboveground storage tank (AST) is double-walled and is not contained within an additional walled area, though it does have walls with openings on both ends, mostly for protection of the tank from vehicles or impact.

55-gallon drums are secondarily contained with containment pallets or containment drums when not in a designated containment area. When used, these secondary containment devices are sufficiently large to contain the contents of the tanks and drums that they contain.

6.3 Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

The following activities at the facility have the potential to generate dust and particulate matter that may be deposited within the facility boundary:

Mining operations:
Industrial activities that generate dust: Blasting / removing material from the ground and loading it into haul trucks / conveyors that carry it to the aggregate processing plant.
Discharge locations: Active mining areas.
Source type: Fugitive emissions of crustal material.
Characteristics: Natural crustal material.

Aggregate processing operations:
Industrial activities that generate dust: Crushing, screening, and conveying aggregate material.
Discharge locations: Aggregate processing plant.
Source type: Fugitive emissions of crustal material.
Characteristics: Natural crustal material.

Aggregate transfer:
Industrial activities that generate dust: Transferring aggregate material from storage locations to the batch plants via front end loader / conveyors.
Discharge locations: Aggregate processing plant, aggregate storage areas, concrete batch plant, asphalt plant.
Source type: Fugitive emissions of crustal material.
Characteristics: Natural crustal material.

Aggregate unloading:
Industrial activities that generate dust: Unloading aggregate material from haul trucks.
Discharge locations: Concrete batch plant and asphalt plant.
Source type: Fugitive emissions of crustal material.
Characteristics: Natural crustal material.

Concrete batching:
Industrial activities that generate dust: Concrete production (emissions from loading aggregate, fly ash and cement into mixer drum).
Discharge locations: Concrete batch plant.

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Source type: Fugitive emissions from concrete batch plant and stack emissions from baghouse that controls the batching operation.
Characteristics: Aggregate is natural crustal material. Cement may create high pH in water.

Asphalt batching:
Industrial activities that generate dust: Asphaltic concrete production (emissions from loading aggregate into mixer drum).
Discharge locations: Asphalt batch plant.
Source type: Fugitive emissions from asphalt batch plant and stack emissions from baghouse that controls the batching operation.
Characteristics: Aggregate is natural crustal material.

Inert material (asphalt and concrete) recycling:
Industrial activities that generate dust: Asphalt and concrete recycling (emissions from crushing operations).
Discharge locations: Inert material recycling area and returned material area.
Source type: Fugitive emissions from crusher and equipment / vehicle travel in the area.
Characteristics: Inert material is mainly comprised of aggregate, which is natural crustal material. Concrete contains cement which may elevate the pH of storm water discharges.

Vehicle travel over unpaved roads:
Industrial activities that generate dust: Vehicle travel over unpaved roads.
Discharge locations: Unpaved roads.
Source type: Fugitive emissions of crustal material.
Characteristics: Natural crustal material.

6.4 Significant Spills and Leaks

The facility has not experienced a significant spill or leak of industrial materials or hazardous substances in the past five (5) years that resulted in, or had the potential to result in, discharge from the facility's storm water conveyance system.

6.5 Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)

This facility is not expected to cause any ***authorized*** non-storm water discharges during normal operations. The incidental leaks and spills associated with normal facility operations are minor, are effectively mitigated by BMPs, and are not expected to discharge from the site. Normal operations do not cause unauthorized non-storm water discharges.

All ***unauthorized*** non-storm water discharges have been eliminated by containing process water generated at the facility. Water line breaks or tank and equipment leaks and spills may cause unauthorized non-storm water discharges, but these are not expected to discharge from the facility.

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6.6 Erodible Surfaces

The site is almost entirely unpaved. Therefore, there is the potential for soil erosion by contact with storm water.

Storm water that falls in the active mining area in DA2 flows to the quarry pits where it is captured and allowed to infiltrate or evaporate. This storm water does not discharge.

The processing and storage areas (around the aggregate processing plant, asphalt batch plant, concrete batch plant, etc.) are mostly paved and generally level; significant erosion is not expected. Storm water that falls in these areas flows to the detention basins that reduce storm water discharges and allow sediment to settle out prior to discharge.

6.7 Offsite Run On

Storm water run on occurs at various locations at the facility:

- Storm water can run onto the facility from the residential area to the north of Drainage Area 2. This water will flow into the mine pit and be captured.

- Storm water can run onto the facility from Mission Gorge Road and enter the facility near the driveway in Drainage Area 1. This water will flow into the detention basins and be captured.

- Storm water can also run onto the facility from Mission Gorge Road and enter the in the southeastern corner of the facility. This water enters and drainage channel which separates it from industrial activity. The water is conveyed to the San Diego River.

- There is a culvert that conveys water from the San Diego River under the access road in the southern portion of Drainage Area 2. During large storm events, the river water overwhelms the culvert and storm water can run onto the facility near Outfall 2.

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6.8 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources and Best Management Practices

The following table summarizes potential pollutant sources present at the facility. Section 8 contains narrative descriptions of the BMPs implemented at the site.

Table 3: Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources and Best Management Practices

Activity	Area	Pollutant Source(s)	Potential Pollutant(s)	Best Management Practices
Aggregate Mining and Processing	Mining occurs in DA2. Processing and storage areas are located in DA1.	Mining operations, aggregate processing operations.	O&G pH TSS	Discharge prevention (capturing storm water in the mining area, detention basins, perimeter berms). Water spray in the processing plant to control dust. Preventive maintenance to minimize leaks. Good housekeeping. Prompt spill clean-up. Routine inspections. Employee training.
Concrete Production	Concrete batch plant.	Stored aggregate, cement storage, fly ash storage, admixture storage, returned concrete.	Iron O&G pH TSS	Discharge prevention (detention basins, perimeter berms). Preventive maintenance to minimize leaks. Good housekeeping. Prompt spill clean-up. Routine inspections. Employee training.
Asphalt Production	Asphalt batch plant.	Stored aggregate, asphaltic oil storage.	O&G TSS	Discharge prevention (detention basins, perimeter berms). Preventive maintenance to minimize leaks. Good housekeeping. Prompt spill clean-up. Routine inspections. Employee training.

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Activity	Area	Pollutant Source(s)	Potential Pollutant(s)	Best Management Practices
Inert Material Recycling	Inert material recycling area and returned material area.	Recycled material piles, crushing operations.	Iron O&G pH TSS	Discharge prevention (capturing storm water in the mining area, detention basins, perimeter berms). Preventive maintenance to minimize leaks. Good housekeeping. Prompt spill clean-up. Routine inspections. Employee training.
Mobile Equipment Operation, Fueling, and Maintenance	Mobile equipment operates throughout the facility. Fueling occurs at the diesel tank.	Spills and leaks from equipment.	O&G pH TSS	Discharge prevention (detention basins, perimeter berms). Vehicle maintenance to minimize leaks. Loading and unloading procedures. Prompt spill clean-up. Properly dispose of waste materials. Maintaining spill control/cleanup material. Good housekeeping. Routine inspections. Employee training.
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Parking	Vehicles and mobile equipment.	Spills and leaks from equipment.	O&G pH TSS	Discharge prevention (detention basins, perimeter berms). Prompt spill clean-up. Good housekeeping. Routine inspections. Employee training.

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Activity	Area	Pollutant Source(s)	Potential Pollutant(s)	Best Management Practices
Hazardous Material Handling and Storage	Throughout the facility, primarily in the fuel storage area and, concrete batch plant, and asphalt plant.	See Table 2.	pH O&G	Discharge prevention (detention basins, perimeter berms). Secondary containment. Preventive maintenance to minimize leaks. Prompt spill clean-up. Properly dispose of waste materials. Maintaining spill control/cleanup material. Good housekeeping. Routine inspections. Employee training.
Dust and Particulate Generating Activities	Throughout facility.	Mining operations, aggregate processing, inert material recycling, concrete batching, asphalt batching, unpaved areas.	TSS Iron	Water spray in the processing plant, inert material recycle area, concrete batch plant, stockpiles, and on haul roads to control dust. Baghouses and other control devices. Good housekeeping. Employee training.
Soil Erosion	Throughout facility.	Exposed surfaces.	TSS	Capturing runoff in the mining area. Revegetating areas when mining is completed. Maintaining detention basins in good condition. Employee training.

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7.0 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Areas of the facility that are most likely to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges include the following:

- **Aggregate Mining and Processing:** Mining and processing activities occur outdoors and are a potential source of storm water pollutants. Contamination of storm water could occur from:
    - Spills or leaks from aggregate processing equipment.
    - Unpaved areas.
    - Dust and particulate generating activities.

- **Concrete Production:** Concrete production activities occur outdoors and are a potential source of storm water pollutants. Contamination of storm water could occur from:
    - Spills or leaks from batch plant equipment.
    - Aggregate material.
    - Cement, fly ash, and admixtures.

- **Asphaltic Concrete Production:** Asphaltic concrete production activities occur outdoors and are a potential source of storm water pollutants. Contamination of storm water could occur from:
    - Spills or leaks from batch plant equipment.
    - Aggregate material.
    - Asphaltic oil.

- **Inert Material Recycling:** Inert material (asphalt and concrete) recycling activities occur outdoors and are a potential source of storm water pollutants. Contamination of storm water could occur from:
    - Spills or leaks from recycling equipment.
    - Unpaved areas.
    - Recycled asphalt and concrete.

- **Mobile Equipment Operation, Fueling, and Maintenance:** The operations have the potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. This includes:
    - Spills from fueling operations.
    - Spill from equipment failures.
    - Waste materials generated during maintenance activities.

- **Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Parking:** Vehicle parking is conducted outdoors and may contribute pollutants to storm water. The quantity and type of contamination are expected to be minimal. However, this source could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges if there is a spill or leak that is not properly cleaned up.

- **Hazardous Material Storage:** Hazardous materials stored and used at the site have the potential to adversely impact storm water. This includes:
    - Spills from material storage, transfer, and use.
    - Spills from loading / unloading operations.

- **Soil Erosion:** Unpaved areas have the potential to contribute sediment to storm water discharges.

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Pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges include:

- Oil and grease (from equipment fluids: fuel, oil, and grease);
- Iron (from cement dust);
- pH (from vehicles and cement dust); and
- Total suspended solids (from aggregate mining, processing, storage, inert material recycling, and unpaved areas at the site).

Each of these pollutants is readily mobilized by contact with storm water.

Pathways in which these pollutants may be exposed to storm water:

- Precipitation that falls on outdoor storage areas and equipment;
- Dust and particulate emissions that are deposited within facility boundaries; and
- Spills and leaks.

Sampling, visual observation, and inspection records are presented in Section 10.

In general, existing BMPS are effective in reducing or preventing pollutants in industrial storm water discharges. It is expected that implementing the Minimum BMPs presented in Section 8.1, to the extent feasible, will reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges.

Pollutants that are difficult to control include pH, Iron, and TSS. Due to the unpaved nature of the site, storm water may contain elevated concentrations of TSS. Iron and pH are both present in cement and Iron naturally occurs in the soil. Cement dust is very fine and it is difficult to sweep it up to a level that does not adversely impact storm water. Two (2) detention basins are used to allow pollutants to settle out of storm water prior to discharge; but even after settling, pollutant levels may exceed the Numeric Action Levels.

Industrial pollutants generated at this facility are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard in receiving waters that are 303(d) listed or that have approved TMDLs.

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Table 4 is a summary of the facility's likely storm water contamination sources and the associated pollutants.

Table 4: Summary of Likely Sources of Pollutants and Corresponding Pollutants

Pollutant Source	Pollutant
Aggregate Mining and Processing	Oil and Grease (O&G) Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Concrete Production	Iron O&G TSS pH
Asphaltic Concrete Production	Iron O&G TSS pH
Inert Material Recycling	Iron O&G TSS pH
Mobile Equipment Operation, Fueling, and Maintenance	O&G TSS pH
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Parking	O&G pH
Hazardous Material Handling and Storage	O&G pH
Dust and Particulate Generating Activities	TSS Iron
Soil Erosion	TSS

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8.0 STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce the impact of facility operations on storm water are presented in the following sections. These sections include two different categories of BMPs: Minimum BMPs and Advanced BMPs.

8.1 Minimum BMPs

Minimum BMPs are BMPs that require mandatory implementation (to the extent feasible) and maintenance. The Minimum BMPs listed below are in place at the facility.

8.1.1 Pollution Prevention Team

The Pollution Prevention Team presented in Section 3.1 above, has the primary responsibility for storm water pollution prevention, including the adequate implementation and maintenance of BMPs. The following BMPs are implemented at the facility to ensure adequate implementation of this SWPPP and compliance with the General Permit:

8.1.2 Good Housekeeping BMPs

Good housekeeping (maintaining a clean and orderly facility) is important in minimizing pollutants in storm water. The following good housekeeping BMPs are implemented at the site:

- The facility is observed monthly to determine housekeeping needs (see Section 10.2). This is a review of outdoor areas associated with industrial activity, storm water discharge locations, drainage areas, conveyance systems, waste handling/disposal areas, and perimeter areas impacted by off-facility materials or storm water run on. Identified debris, waste, spills, tracked materials, or leaked materials are cleaned and disposed of properly.

- Minimizing or preventing material tracking. This includes:
    - Routinely sweeping paved areas in the facility;
    - Sweeping material that is tracked out onto paved roads;
    - A tire washer to wash truck tires before leaving the facility; and
    - Rumble plates installed at the entrance / exit and key track out locations.

- Minimizing the generation of dust from industrial materials and activities. This includes:
    - Watering roads as necessary to limit dust generated by vehicle travel;
    - Routinely sweeping paved areas in the facility;
    - Using water spray to limit fugitive dust from aggregate transfer operations; and
    - Maintaining baghouses in good operating condition.

- Ensuring that facility areas impacted by rinse/wash waters are cleaned as soon as possible.

- Where feasible, covering stored industrial materials that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water (see Section 8.2.1).

- Containing stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with storm water. This is accomplished by:
    - Storing cement and fly ash in storage silos.

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- Preventing disposal of any rinse/wash waters or industrial materials into the storm water conveyance system.

- Minimizing storm water discharges from non-industrial areas (e.g., storm water flows from employee parking areas) that contact industrial areas of the facility.

    - Note: there are no non-industrial areas at the facility.

- Minimizing authorized NSWDs from non-industrial areas (e.g., potable water, fire hydrant testing, etc.) that contact industrial areas of the facility.

- Maintaining storage areas in an organized fashion.

8.1.3 Preventive Maintenance BMPs

Maintaining equipment and vehicles in good working order minimizes the potential for spills and leaks that can contribute pollutants to storm water. The following preventive maintenance procedures are implemented at the site:

- Identifying the equipment or systems that may spill or leak and observing them regularly (as applicable).

- Maintaining vehicles and equipment in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendation or standard industry practices to minimize the potential for failure. Vehicles and equipment are on a preventive maintenance schedule and inspected and serviced regularly.

- Establishing an appropriate schedule and procedures for prompt maintenance and repair of equipment and systems.

- Conducting vehicle maintenance activities off site when feasible.

- Inspection practices as discussed in Section 10.

8.1.4 Spill and Leak Prevention and Response BMPs

Spill and leak prevention and response BMPs in place at the facility include:

- Establishing procedures and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks.

- Developing and implementing spill and leak response procedures to prevent industrial materials from discharging through the storm water conveyance system. These procedures are presented in the facility's Hazardous Materials Business Plan and/or SPCC Plan. These procedures identify and describe necessary and appropriate spill and leak response equipment, locations of spill and leak response equipment, and spill or leak response equipment maintenance procedures.

- Promptly responding to spills and leaks, including: stopping the spill / leak, containing spilled material on site when possible; prompt cleanup of spilled material; and regulatory notification and reporting.

- Maintaining an adequate supply of spill control and spill clean-up equipment.

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- Maintaining secondary containment in good condition, in areas where fuels and other hazardous materials are stored.

- Storing drums of hazardous material and waste on secondary containment when outside of designated storage areas.

- Ensuring that loading and unloading BMPs are followed (see Section 8.1.5).

- Maintaining vehicles and equipment in good condition to minimize the potential for a release (see Section 8.1.3).

- Training personnel in spill prevention and response (see Section 8.1.7).

8.1.5 Material Handling and Waste Management BMPs

Procedures to ensure the proper storage and handling of materials and waste are implemented at the facility to minimize the potential for storm water impacts. The following BMPs are in place at this facility:

- Preventing or minimizing handling of industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water during a storm event.

- When possible, covering waste disposal containers and storage containers when not in use.

    - Note: it is not always possible to obtain large waste containers (e.g., roll off bins) that have covers from the waste disposal company. When possible and available, containers with lids will be used or the bins will be tarped.

- Where feasible, diverting run on and storm water generated from within the facility away from all stockpiled materials.

    - Note: this is not always feasible as the facility contains large stockpiles of aggregate material and it is not always possible to divert storm water around these piles. Other BMPs (e.g., perimeter berms, detention basins) are used to limit sediment in storm water discharges.

- Observing and, as appropriate, cleaning outdoor material or waste handling equipment or containers that can be contaminated by contact with industrial materials or wastes.

- Ensuring that an employee monitors hazardous material and waste loading and unloading activities in order to respond promptly to spills. Spills or wastes that occur during handling will be cleaned promptly (see Section 8.1.4).

- Utilizing a drip pan under tank connection points during hazardous material and waste loading and unloading activities. Material in these pans should be properly disposed and the pans should be cleaned when they are full and at the end of each day.

- Only using containers that are in good condition and compatible with the material they hold.

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8.1.6 Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

Erosion and sediment control BMPs in place at the facility include:

- Implementing effective wind erosion controls.

- Providing effective stabilization for inactive areas, finished slopes, and other erodible areas prior to a forecasted storm event.

    - Due to the nature of the operations at the site (surface mining), it is not possible to completely stabilize every erodible surface to eliminate all possibility of erosion. Surface mining covers large areas and includes constantly changing landscapes and elevations, frequent movement of stockpiles, and variance in location of materials. Therefore, it is not feasible, nor does it reflect best industry practice for surface mines, to implement stabilization controls throughout the entire facility at all times. Other BMPs (e.g., capturing storm water in the mining area, perimeter berms, detention basins) are in place to limit the amount of eroded material in storm water discharges.

- Revegetating areas where mining has been completed or will not be mined for an extended period to prevent erosion.

- Maintaining the active mining area as a pit as long as possible to collect storm water that falls in it. This minimizes the potential of sediment discharge from the site.

- The site entrance / exit is paved to provide stabilization and reduce track-out. This area is routinely swept to prevent dust and dirt from leaving the site.

- Rumble plates in the facility driveway to remove material from vehicle tires before they leave the facility.

- A tire washer to wash truck tires before leaving the facility.

- Diverting run on and storm water generated from within the facility away from erodible materials.

    - Note: this is not always feasible as the facility contains large stockpiles of aggregate material and it is not always possible to divert storm water around these piles. Other BMPs (e.g., perimeter berms, detention basins) are in place to limit the amount of eroded material in storm water discharges.

- Maintaining the detention basins in good condition and removing excess sediment to maximize capacity.

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8.1.7 Employee Training BMP

To effectively manage storm water, facility staff must be trained to be aware of storm water issues, the General Permit, and site activities and conditions that may adversely affect storm water. Affected employees will be trained in the storm water program at the time of hire and refresher training will be given as needed. Training consists of a review of the SWPPP as it relates to the area in which the employee works and the employee's job function. Storm water training will include the following:

- Requirements of the SWPPP;
- Spill response and reporting procedures; and
- BMP implementation, evaluation, observations, and monitoring for BMPs outlined in this SWPPP.

In addition, employees who will be conducting monitoring and sampling will be trained in those tasks.

If the facility is in Baseline status for all parameters (see Section 11), facility personnel can conduct the training. If the facility enters Level 1 status (see Section 11), appropriate team members must be trained by a Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP).

Records of training will be maintained. The forms presented in Appendix D can be used to conduct and document storm water training activities.

8.1.8 Quality Assurance and Recordkeeping BMPs

At least once each year, this plan and current operations will be reviewed to ensure that this SWPPP is adequate for the site and is being properly implemented. See Section 10.7 for more information.

Quality Assurance, record keeping, and internal reporting practices related to storm water sampling are presented in Section 10.

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8.2 Advanced BMPs

Advanced BMPs are additional BMPs that must be implemented (to the extent feasible) as necessary to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in storm water in a manner that reflects best industry practice. The Advanced BMPs listed below are in place at the facility.

8.2.1 Exposure Minimization BMPs

Due to the nature of the operations at the site (surface mining), it is not possible to cover all of the equipment used or areas where industrial activity occurs. Surface mining covers large areas and includes constantly changing landscapes and elevations, frequent movement of stockpiles, and variance in location of materials. Therefore, it is not feasible (nor does it reflect best industry practice for surface mines) to install storm-resistant shelters to prevent the contact of storm water with the identified industrial materials or areas of industrial activity.

The following areas at the site are covered:

- Cement and fly ash are stored in silos.

8.2.2 Storm Water Containment and Discharge Reduction BMPs

Containment and discharge reduction BMPs installed at the facility include:

- Most of the site is unpaved. This allows storm water that falls on the site to infiltrate or evaporate.

- The facility is equipped with perimeter berms to retain storm water on site.

- The active mining area consists of pits that hold storm water that falls in the mining area and storm water run on from the surrounding area. This allows storm water to infiltrate and evaporate and limits the frequency and volume of storm water discharges from the site.

- The processing and storage areas (around the aggregate processing plant, returned material area, concrete batch plant, asphalt batch plant, etc.) are generally level and storm water will infiltrate or evaporate. Storm water that falls in these areas flows to two (2) detention basins in the northwestern portion of DA1 that allow sediment to settle out prior to discharge.

8.2.3 Treatment Control BMPs

No treatment control BMPs have been implemented at the facility.

8.2.4 Other Advanced BMPs

No other Advanced BMPs have been implemented at the facility.

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Table 5 summarizes the BMPs implemented to prevent discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff; potential pollutants; implementation timing, location, personnel, procedures, and materials / equipment. Descriptions of the specific BMPs being implemented were provided in previous subsections.

Table 5: BMP Description Table

BMP	Pollutants Designed to Control	When to Implement BMP	Locations to Implement BMP	Person Responsible for Implementing	Procedures to Implement BMP	Equipment and Tools to Implement BMP	Additional Observation Needed?
Pollution Prevention Team	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	See Section 8.1.1	None	No
Good Housekeeping	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Use proper trash containers; keep closed when not in use. Sweep tracked material on entrance / exit driveway. Keep storage areas neat. Keep vehicles and equipment clean.	Trash containers, brooms, rags, spill response kits.	No
Preventive Maintenance	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Maintain equipment in good working order. Use drip pans when conducting activities outdoors.	Wrenches, screwdrivers, and other tools. Drip pans.	No
Spill and Leak Prevention and Response	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Maintain secondary containment. Store drums on containment pallets. Promptly respond to spills and leaks.	Materials on hand include sand and rock from stockpiles, brooms, rags, spill response kits.	No
Material Handling and Waste Management	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Oversee unloading operations. Use drip pans when conducting activities outdoors. Use containers in good condition.	Drip pans, containers.	No

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BMP	Pollutants Designed to Control	When to Implement BMP	Locations to Implement BMP	Person Responsible for Implementing	Procedures to Implement BMP	Equipment and Tools to Implement BMP	Additional Observation Needed?
Erosion and Sediment Control	TSS	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Maintain perimeter berms. Maintain paved facility driveway. Maintain tire washer. Maintain rumble plates. Revegetate mined areas. Maintain basins in good condition, remove built up sediment. Reuse captured water.	Shovels, heavy equipment.	No
Employee Training	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Train employees in storm water, hazardous materials, and spill prevention/response requirements and practices.	SWPPP, General Permit.	No
Quality Assurance and Recordkeeping	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Review storm water documents in accordance with the SWPPP. Maintain records.	Pens, paper, binders, filing cabinets.	No
Exposure Minimization	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Use overhead coverage when possible.	Roofed areas.	No
Storm Water Containment and Reduction	O&G pH TSS Iron	All year	Throughout Facility	Pollution Prevention Team Leader	Maintain perimeter berms. Maintain basins in good condition, remove built up sediment. Reuse captured water.	Shovels, heavy equipment.	No

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8.3 BMP Implementation Tracking

The Permit requires that facilities track the implementation of BMPs. The following table will be used to track the implementation of BMPs. Existing BMPs are shown. As new BMPs are installed or used at the facility, this table must be updated.

Table 6: BMP Table

BMP Category	BMP	Date Implemented	Comments
Pollution Prevention Team	Pollution Prevention Team	Existing	
Good Housekeeping	Trash disposal	Existing	
	Cleaning tracked material	Existing	
	Dust generation	Existing	
	Storage areas	Existing	
	Spill response	Existing	
	Keeping equipment clean	Existing	
Preventive Maintenance	Equipment observations	Existing	
	Maintaining equipment	Existing	
	Offsite maintenance	Existing	
	Maintenance schedules	Existing	
Spill and Leak Prevention and Response	Maintain secondary containment	Existing	
	Store drums on portable containment	Existing	
	Spill response	Existing	
	Maintaining spill response supplies	Existing	
Material Handling and Waste Management	Monitoring un/loading operations	Existing	
	Using drip pans	Existing	
	Using appropriate containers	Existing	
	Closing disposal containers	Existing	
Erosion and Sediment Control	Revegetate mined areas	Existing	
	Perimeter berms	Existing	
	Tire washer	2024	
	Paved entrance	Existing	
	Rumble plates at exit driveway	Existing	
	Clean tracked material	Existing	
	Detention basins	Existing	
Employee Training	Employee Training	Existing	
Quality Assurance and Recordkeeping	Quality Assurance and Recordkeeping	Existing	
Exposure Minimization	Container Storage	Existing	
Storm Water Containment and Reduction	Perimeter berms	Existing	
	Maintain basins	Existing	
	Clean out built up sediment	Existing	
	Reuse collected water	Existing	

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8.4 Temporary Suspension of Industrial Activities

The Permit allows facilities to discontinue monitoring activities in certain situations if the facility suspends industrial activities for ten (10) or more consecutive days. In order to be eligible for this, additional BMPs must be implemented to ensure that facility operations do not adversely impact storm water.

The following facility stabilization BMPs are required to be implemented in order to stabilize the facility and to maintain compliance with the IGP:

- Cover trash enclosures;
- Place drip pans under oil-containing equipment;
- Ensure drums of hazardous materials are stored in secondary containment areas or on portable containment pallets;
- Ensure basins have adequate capacity;
- Clean up and organize materials, equipment, and boneyard areas and cover industrial materials as applicable.
- Secure (lock) hazardous material and waste storage areas and tanks.

The General Permit also allows the suspension of monitoring if it is infeasible to do so (e.g., the facility is not staffed). Since no personnel will be on site while the industrial activities are suspended, the facility is not required to do the following once the above BMPs are implemented:

- Perform monthly visual observations; or
- Perform sampling and analysis.

The facility must upload via SMARTS at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the planned temporary suspension of industrial activities:

- Any SWPPP revisions specifically addressing the facility stabilization BMPs;
- The justification for why monitoring is infeasible at the facility during the period of temporary suspension;
- The date the facility is fully stabilized for temporary suspension of the industrial activities; and
- The projected date that industrial activities will resume at the facility.

Upon resumption of industrial activities, the facility will confirm and / or update the date that the industrial activities have resumed in SMARTS.

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9.0 SWPPP GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

9.1 Plan Availability

This SWPPP will be kept at the site and made available to a representative of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) or a representative of the local storm water management agency upon request.

9.2 Plan Revision

This plan must be updated:

1. When the Regional Water Quality Control Board or a representative of the local storm water management agency notifies the facility that it does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the regulations.

2. Prior to implementing changes at the facility that:
   i. May significantly increase the quantities and pollutants in storm water discharges;
   ii. May cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water; or
   iii. Begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

3. When determined necessary by the Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) based on the results of an Exceedance Response Action (ERA) Evaluation or Report.

4. When determined to be necessary based on a review of storm water compliance records including:
   i. Monthly Visual Observations;
   ii. Sample Event Visual Observations;
   iii. Storm water sample results;
   iv. Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation; and
   v. Annual Reports.

Significant plan revisions must be uploaded and certified via SMARTS within 30 days. Significant revisions include any of the items discussed above.

Non-significant revisions must be certified and submitted via SMARTS once every 3 months.

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10.0 STORM WATER MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (MIP)

Completion of the tasks outlined in this section is the responsibility of the Pollution Prevention Team Leader (see Section 3.1).

10.1 Monitoring Implementation Plan Objectives

This Monitoring Implementation Plan (MIP) has been developed as part of the SWPPP to:

- Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with discharge prohibitions, Numeric Action Levels (NALs), and receiving water limitations specified in the General Permit.

- Ensure practices at the facility to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.

- Aid in the implementation and revision of this SWPPP.

- Measure the effectiveness of BMPs to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

10.2 Monthly Visual Observations

Visual observations must be made at least once per calendar month. Each drainage area must be visually observed for the following:

- The presence or indication of prior, current, or potential unauthorized non-storm water discharges (NSWDs);

- Authorized NSWDs, sources, and associated BMPs; and

- Outdoor industrial equipment and storage areas, outdoor industrial activities, BMPs, and all other potential sources of industrial pollutants.

Observations will be conducted during daylight hours of the scheduled facility operating hours (see Section 3.3) on days without precipitation. An explanation for uncompleted monthly visual observations must be included in the Annual Report.

The inspections will be documented. Documentation must include the following information:
- Date;
- Approximate time;
- Locations observed;
- Presence and probable source of any observed pollutants;
- Name of person(s) that conducted the observation; and
- Any response actions and/or additional SWPPP revisions necessary in response to the observations.

Monthly Visual Observations will be recorded using the *Monthly Visual Observation Form* in Appendix E or some other form that documents the same information.

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BMPs must be revised as necessary when the observations indicate pollutant sources have not been adequately addressed in the SWPPP.

10.3 Sample Event Visual Observations

Visual observations will be conducted at the same time sampling occurs at the discharge location where a sample is obtained (see Section 10.4).

The General Permit also requires that observations be made of all stored or contained storm water at the time discharge is sampled. This facility does not routinely discharge (i.e., pump out) stored or contained storm water through the facility outfalls so these observations may not be necessary. If contained storm water is pumped out of the basins (or some other location) and discharged from the site, these discharges must be observed using the procedures outlined in this section.

The detention basins and capturing water in the mining area are volume-based BMPs. However, there is no way to bypass the basins or mine pits, so no additional observations are necessary.

The inspections will look for evidence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, trash/debris, and source(s) of any pollutants.

The inspections will be documented. Documentation must include the following information:

- Date;
- Approximate time;
- Locations observed;
- Presence and probable source of any observed pollutants;
- Name of person(s) that conducted the observation; and
- Any response actions and/or additional SWPPP revisions necessary in response to the observations.

BMPs will be revised as necessary when the observations indicate pollutant sources have not been adequately addressed in the SWPPP.

The inspections will be recorded on the *Sampling Event Visual Observation Form* presented in Appendix E or using some other form that documents the same information.

10.4 Sampling Program

The General Permit requires that during each storm water year (July 1 through June 30), four (4) storm water discharge samples must be collected. Two (2) samples must be collected within the first half of the reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and two (2) samples must be collected within the second half of the reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

Samples must be obtained from storm events that produce a discharge from at least one drainage area and are preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area. Samples from each discharge location must be collected within four (4) hours of the start of discharge or the start of facility operations if the discharge began within the previous 12-hour period.

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10.4.1 Sampling Locations

Samples will be collected at the sample points described in Section 4.1 and presented on the figures in Appendix A.

10.4.2 Sampling Methods

Sampling consists of collecting grab samples from a storm event that produces discharge from at least one drainage area and are preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

Samples collected must be representative of all storm water associated with industrial activities.

Procedure for Obtaining a Grab Sample: Only use the sample containers provided in the sampling kit to collect storm water samples. (The use of any other type of container may contaminate the sample.)

All sample bottles will be prepared by the test lab prior to performing the following sample procedures.

1. Collect grab samples from each outfall that is discharging using the appropriate container (see Section 10.4.3). Ensure that the sample is free of excess debris (i.e., leaves, paper fragments, etc.). Fill the container to the top.
2. Some sample containers may contain a small amount of preservative. Be sure not to lose the preservative when filling the container. To prevent contamination, do not touch the inside of the sample container or cap or put anything into the sample containers before collecting storm water samples.
3. Do not overfill sample containers. Overfilling can change the analytical results.
4. Tightly screw on the cap of each sample container without stripping the threads of the cap.
5. Complete and attach a label for each sample container. Label samples with the following information:

   Date and time of sample collection.
   The name of the person collecting the sample.
   The sample collection location or discharge point.
   The preservative used.

6. Carefully pack the sample containers into the shipping container to prevent breakage and maintain temperature during shipment. Place frozen ice packs (or bags of ice) into the shipping container. Samples should be kept as close as to 4°C (39°F) as possible until arriving at the laboratory. Do not freeze the samples.
7. Complete a Chain-of-Custody form for each set of samples. The Chain-of-Custody form must include the facility's name, address, and phone number, identification of each sample container and sample collection point, person collecting the samples, the date and time each sample container was filled, and the analysis that is required for each sample container.
   Chain-of-Custody forms will be furnished by the test lab. (A sample Chain-of-Custody form is presented in Appendix E.)
8. Upon shipping the sample containers, obtain the signature of the person relinquishing the sample containers.

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9. Send the samples to the laboratory using the pre-printed overnight shipping label that came with the sample kit. The laboratory should receive sampling within 48 hours of the physical sampling.

Use the *Sampling Log* in Appendix E to document sampling activities. Store completed *Sampling Logs* in Appendix F or maintain in the facility's electronic files.

10.4.3 Analytical Methods

Storm water samples will be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 7 which were selected based on the requirements in the General Permit and a review of site operations. All laboratory analysis must be conducted by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services.

The facility is classified as the following SIC Codes:

SIC Code 1429 – Crushed and Broken Stone. The General Permit does not identify any additional parameters that storm water samples from this facility must be analyzed for.

SIC Code 2951 – Asphalt Paving and Mixtures. The General Permit does not identify any additional parameters that storm water samples from this facility must be analyzed for.

SIC Code 3273 – Ready-Mixed Concrete. Based on this SIC Code, storm water samples must be analyzed for Iron (Fe).

Table 7: Sampling Requirements for All Outfalls

Potential Pollutant	Sample Type	Sample Container	Preservative	Other	Analytical Method	Type[1]	Min. NAL[2] (mg/L)
Oil and Grease (O&G)	Grab	1-liter amber glass	H_2SO_4	Cool to 4°C (40°F)	EPA 1664A	IGP	15
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Grab	1-liter plastic	None	Cool to 4°C (40°F)	SM 2540-D	IGP	100
Iron (Fe)	Grab	50 mL plastic	HNO_3	Cool to 4°C (40°F)	EPA 200.7	SIC	1.0
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (N+N)	Grab	100 mL plastic or glass	H_2SO_4	Cool to 4°C (40°F)	SM 4500-NO3-E	Hist.	0.68
pH	Grab	See Section 10.4.3.1				IGP	N/A

[1] "Type" indicates the reason for sampling. "IGP" = minimum parameter required by the IGP, "SIC" = SIC Code required parameter. "Hist." = this parameter was detected in previous sample results.
[2] "Min. NAL" is the Minimum NAL, the lowest NAL for that parameter. See discussion below and Section 11 for more information.

The IGP requires dischargers to use "sufficiently sensitive" analytical test methods when analyzing storm water samples. This entails using U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods that are capable of detecting and measuring the pollutants at, or below, the applicable water quality criteria or permit limits.

When storm water samples are sent to a laboratory for analysis, the laboratory test method must have a method minimum level (also referred to as the "Method Detection Limit" or "MDL") as well as a

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"Reporting Limit" or "RL" at least as low as the Minimum NAL in Table 7 above for that parameter to be considered a sufficiently sensitive test method.

The facility does not directly discharge to a receiving water body listed on the SWRCB's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies sourced from the 2020-2022 Integrated Report. Storm water from the facility discharges to the San Diego River.

The IGP requires dischargers to identify in their assessment of potential pollutant sources applicable industrial parameters related to receiving waters with 303(d) listed impairments or approved TMDLs. Subsequently, the SWRCB has instructed facilities to identify in their assessment of potential pollutant sources all 303(d) listed impairments within a facility's Hydrologic Unit Code Ten (HUC-10) watershed. Table 8 identifies the 303(d) listed pollutants within the facility's HUC-10 watershed (Lower San Diego River, #1807030407) for which it is impaired (as populated by SMARTS).

Table 8: 303(d) Listed Pollutants in HUC-10 Watershed

Parameter	Pollutant
Dissolved Oxygen	Low Dissolved Oxygen
E. Coli and Enterococcus	Enterococcus
E. Coli and Enterococcus	Fecal Coliform
Metals Screen	Manganese
Metals Screen	Selenium
Nitrate, Nitrite and total Nitrogen	Nitrogen
Phosphorus	Phosphorus
Total Dissolved Solids	Total Dissolved Solids
pH	pH

pH is a required sample in the IGP, so storm water samples will be analyzed for that parameter. Historical sample results detected Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen, so samples will continue to be analyzed for that parameter. Based on the pollutant source assessment in Section 7, the other pollutants listed in Table 8 are not expected to be present in the facility's industrial storm water discharges. Therefore, storm water samples will not be analyzed for any additional parameters to address 303(d) requirements.

TMDLs

This facility is located in an area that is subject to the Twenty Beaches and Creeks Indicator Bacteria TMDLs. The discharges from this facility can flow into the San Diego River which is inside the Twenty Beaches and Creeks watershed which has TMDLs for Enterococci MPN, Fecal Coliform, and Total Coliform. Based on the pollutant source assessment in Section 7, Enterococci MPN, Fecal Coliform, and Total Coliform are not expected to be present in industrial storm water discharges; therefore, storm water samples will not be analyzed for additional parameters to meet TMDL requirements.

Effluent Limitations

This facility is not subject to the effluent limitations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I, Subchapter N. Therefore, no additional sampling is necessary to meet those requirements.

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10.4.3.1 pH Method

Storm water samples must be analyzed for pH as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 minutes after the sample is collected.

The General Permit allows facilities that have never entered Level 1 status for pH to screen for pH using wide-range litmus pH paper or other equivalent test kits. This facility has never entered Level 1 status for pH; therefore, it is eligible to screen pH using these tests. If pH paper is used, the person performing the analysis must be properly trained in how to use it.

If the facility enters Level 1 for pH, pH analysis will have to be conducted using a properly calibrated field meter. If a field meter is used to measure pH levels in storm water discharges, the meter must be calibrated and the analysis must be performed using the manufacturer's instructions.

Analytical results for pH (and information about sample collection) will be documented on the *Sampling Log Form* presented in Appendix E. Completed *Sampling Logs* will be kept in Appendix F or with the facility's electronic files.

10.4.4 Data Analysis

Analytical results from each storm water sample must be submitted via SMARTS within 30 days of obtaining results for each sampling event. Laboratory reports will be kept in Appendix F or with the facility's electronic files.

10.4.5 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

All samples must be submitted to a laboratory that is certified by the State of California Department of Health Services.

Field and laboratory quality assurance procedures are required in order to produce accurate and valid storm water monitoring results. As part of the QA/QC protocol, Chain-of-Custody forms will be prepared for all samples collected during the storm water event. The Chain-of-Custody forms document the possession and the responsibility for the sample from sample collection through sample analysis. All personnel responsible for the sample will sign, date, and retain one copy of the form. The test laboratory will receive the original form along with the sample. A sample chain of custody form is presented in Appendix E.

10.4.6 Exceptions

If performing visual inspections or collecting the required samples is rendered impossible due to adverse climatic conditions or because the discharge occurs outside of scheduled facility operating hours, a description of why the sampling or visual inspections could not be conducted, including the documentation of all significant storm water discharge events must be submitted with the annual report.

10.4.7 Representative Sampling Reduction

The General Permit allows facilities to reduce the number of locations to be sampled in each drainage area if the industrial activities and BMPs in the area are similar. This will not be implemented at this time. If this option is selected in the future, this SWPPP must be updated.

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10.4.8 Qualified Combined Samples

The Permit allows an analytical laboratory to combine samples from multiple drainage areas if the industrial activities and BMPs in the areas are similar. This will not be implemented at this time. If this option is selected in the future, this SWPPP must be updated.

10.5 Record Keeping

This facility must maintain either a paper or electronic copy of all storm water monitoring information, records, data, and reports required by the General Permit for a period of at least five (5) years. Copies will be available for review by the Water Board's staff at the facility during scheduled operating hours.

10.6 SMARTS

The following documents must be certified and submitted in the Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS):

- Notice of Intent (NOI);
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP);
- Annual Reports;
- Sample results;
- Any Level 1 or Level 2 documents prepared to address NAL Exceedances (see Section 11.3); and
- Notice of Termination (NOT).

10.7 Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation)

The General Permit requires that an Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation) of the facility be conducted every reporting year (July 1 to June 30). If the Annual Evaluation is conducted fewer than eight (8) months or more than 16 months after the previous Annual Evaluation, the justification must be documented. If an Annual Evaluation determines that this SWPPP needs to be updated, revisions will be made within 90 days of the Annual Evaluation.

The Annual Evaluation must include:

- A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results from the previous reporting year.
- A visual inspection of areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.
- An inspection of all drainage areas identified as having no exposure to industrial activities.
- A review and evaluation of BMPs and equipment needed to implement BMPs to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed.

The Annual Evaluation will be documented on the *Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation Form* in Appendix E or some other form that documents the same information.

10.8 Annual Report

An annual report must be prepared by July 15 of each year and submitted using the standardized format and checklists in SMARTS. The report must include the following:

- A Compliance Checklist that indicates whether or not the facility is in compliance with all applicable requirements of the Permit;

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- An explanation for any non-compliance of requirements within the reporting year, as indicated in the Compliance Checklist;
- An identification, including page numbers/sections, of all revisions made to the SWPPP within the reporting year; and
- The date(s) of the Annual Evaluation.

A copy of the completed Annual Report should be printed out of SMARTS and stored in Appendix G or with the facility's electronic files.

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11.0 NUMERIC ACTION LEVELS / EXCEEDANCE RESPONSE ACTIONS

11.1 Numeric Action Levels (NALs)

The Numeric Action Levels (NALs) that are applicable to the operations at this facility are presented in the following table.

Table 9: Numeric Action Levels

Pollutant	Units	Annual NAL	Instantaneous Maximum NAL
pH	pH Units	(None)	Less than 6.0, *or* Greater than 9.0
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100	400
Oil & Grease (O&G)	mg/L	15	25
Iron	mg/L	1.0	(None)
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (N+N)	mg/L	0.68	(None)

11.2 NAL Exceedances

The facility must compare the results of the samples collected to the NALs in the table above. An NAL Exceedance occurs (and additional actions must be taken) when either of the following occurs:

Annual NAL Exceedance:

- Determine the average concentration for each parameter using the results of all the sampling and analytical results for the entire facility for the reporting year (from July 1 through June 30).

- Compare the average concentration for each parameter to the corresponding Annual NAL value in Table 9.

- An Annual NAL Exceedance occurs when the average of all the analytical results for the parameter exceeds the Annual NAL value for that parameter listed in Table 9.

Instantaneous Maximum NAL Exceedance:

- Compare all sampling and analytical results from each distinct sample collected at the facility during the reporting year (from July 1 through June 30) to the corresponding Instantaneous Maximum NAL values in Table 9.

- An Instantaneous Maximum NAL Exceedance occurs when two (2) or more analytical results from samples taken for any single parameter within a reporting year (July 1 through June 30):

    - Exceed the instantaneous maximum NAL value (for TSS and O&G); or
    - Are outside of the instantaneous maximum NAL range for pH (<6.0 or >9.0).

If an Annual NAL Exceedance or Instantaneous Maximum NAL Exceedance occurs, additional action must be taken. See Section 11.3 for more information.

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11.3 Compliance Status / Exceedance Response Actions

There are three levels of status under the Permit:
- Baseline Status;
- Level 1 Status; and
- Level 2 Status.

Status is determined for each individual parameter. For example, it is possible that a facility is Baseline Status for one pollutant, Level 1 status for another pollutant, and Level 2 status for the third parameter.

Baseline Status

If the facility has not had an NAL exceedance for a parameter, it is in Baseline status for that parameter.

Level 1 Status

Baseline status for any given parameter elevates to Level 1 status if sampling results indicate an NAL Exceedance for that parameter. Therefore, if the sampling results indicate that either an Annual NAL Exceedance or an Instantaneous Maximum NAL Exceedance has occurred, the facility will change to Level 1 status for that parameter on July 1 following the reporting year.

If the facility enters Level 1 status, the following actions must be completed:

- By October 1 following the start of Level 1 status for any parameter:
    - Complete an evaluation, with the assistance of a Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP), of the industrial pollutant sources at the facility that are or may be related to the NAL Exceedance; and
    - Identify in the evaluation the corresponding BMPs in the SWPPP and any additional BMPs and SWPPP revisions necessary to prevent future NAL Exceedances and to comply with the requirements of the Permit.
- Based upon the above evaluation, as soon as practicable but no later than January 1 following the start of Level 1 status:
    - Revise this SWPPP as necessary and implement any additional BMPs identified in the evaluation;
    - Certify and submit via SMARTS a Level 1 ERA Report prepared by a QISP that includes the following:
        - A summary of the Level 1 ERA Evaluation; and
        - A detailed description of the SWPPP revisions and any additional BMPs for each parameter that exceeded an NAL.
    - Certify and submit via SMARTS the QISP's identification number, name, and contact information (telephone number, e-mail address).

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The facility will return to Baseline status once a Level 1 ERA report has been completed, all identified additional BMPs have been implemented, and results from four (4) consecutive QSEs that were sampled subsequent to BMP implementation indicate no additional NAL Exceedances for that parameter.

Level 2 Status

Level 1 status for any given parameter changes to Level 2 status if sampling results indicate an NAL Exceedance for that same parameter while in Level 1 status. Therefore, if the sampling results indicate that either an Annual NAL Exceedance or an Instantaneous Maximum NAL Exceedance has occurred while in Level 1 status, the facility will change to Level 2 status for that parameter on July 1 following the reporting year.

If the facility enters Level 2 status, the following actions must be completed:

- By January 1 following the start of Level 2 status for any parameter:
    - Certify and submit via SMARTS a Level 2 ERA Action Plan prepared by a QISP that addresses each new Level 2 NAL Exceedance. For each new Level 2 NAL Exceedance, the Level 2 Action Plan must identify which of the technical demonstration reports will be performed. (Contact a QISP to determine which report is appropriate for this facility.)
    - Identify in the evaluation the corresponding BMPs in the SWPPP and any additional BMPs and SWPPP revisions necessary to prevent future NAL Exceedances and to comply with the requirements of the Permit.
- Certify and submit (via SMARTS) the QISP's identification number, name, and contact information (telephone number, e-mail address).
- The Level 2 ERA Action Plan must, at a minimum, address the drainage areas with corresponding Level 2 NAL Exceedances.
- All elements of the Level 2 ERA Action Plan must be implemented as soon as practicable and completed no later than 1 year after submitting the Level 2 ERA Action Plan.
- The Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall include a schedule and a detailed description of the tasks required to complete the Discharger's selected technical demonstration(s). This will include preparing and submitted a technical demonstration report. This activity must be coordinated with the QISP.

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12.0 SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The following list summarizes the storm water compliance requirements for the facility:

- Implement and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) as outlined in Section 8 to reduce the amount of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

- During the storm water compliance year (July 1 – June 30), conduct visual observations once per calendar month during daylight hours of dry weather. Record the observations using the *Monthly Visual Observation Form* in Appendix E. Refer to Section 10.2 for more information.

- Conduct Sampling Event Visual Observations at all discharge locations when storm water samples are collected. Record the observations using the *Sampling Event Visual Observation Form* in Appendix E. Refer to Section 10.3 for more information.

- Collect samples from two (2) Qualifying Storm Events (QSEs) in the first half of the compliance year (July 1 to December 31) and collect samples from two (2) QSEs during the second half of the compliance year (January 1 to June 30). Samples must be collected from each drainage area at the four (4) discharge locations.

  QSEs are defined as a precipitation event that produces a discharge for at least one drainage area and is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area. Samples must be collected during the first four (4) hours of the start of discharge or the start of facility operations if the discharge began within the previous 12 hours. Refer to Section 10.4 for more information.

- Analyze storm water samples for pH within 15 minutes of collecting them.

- Report all sample results in SMARTS within 30 days of obtaining them.

- Compare sample results to the Numeric Action Levels (NALs) to see if there have been any NAL Exceedances. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

- If there has been an NAL Exceedance, contact a Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) and work with him/her to prepare and submit the required reports. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

- Review this SWPPP and conduct an Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (ACFCE) at least once per reporting year. Document the evaluation using the *Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation Form* in Appendix E. Refer to Section 10.7 for more information.

- Submit an Annual Report by July 15 of each year via SMARTS. Refer to Section 10.8 for more information.

- Train affected employees in storm water requirements, this SWPPP, and their duties to ensure compliance with the Permit. Refer to Section 8.1.7 for more information.

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES

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APPENDIX B

NOTICE OF INTENT

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APPENDIX C

REVISION RECORD

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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
REVISION AND AMENDMENTS RECORD

Superior Ready Mix Concrete, L.P.
Canyon Rock

Record all additions, changes or deletions made to the SWPPP as a result of changes in equipment, policy or regulatory agency requirements. The SWPPP must be amended in accordance with the procedures in Section 9.2.

Date of Amendment	Section Amended	Comments
July 28, 2015	All Sections	New SWPPP prepared.
December 17, 2024	All Sections	Updated SWPPP to reflect current operations and personnel.
March 6, 2026	All Sections	Updated LRP and Pollution Prevention Team

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APPENDIX D

TRAINING PROGRAM AND RECORDS

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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
EMPLOYEE TRAINING OUTLINE

Purpose: To familiarize employees responsible for storm water compliance with on-site sources of potential pollutants, Best Management Practices, and requirements associated with the facility's storm water program.

Topics to be covered during training include the following:

1. The General Permit and its requirements.
2. The purpose of the SWPPP.
3. Drainage areas and outfall locations (Section 4).
4. Facility activities that have the potential to impact storm water discharges (Section 6).
5. Potential pollutant sources at the facility (Section 7).
6. Facility Best Management Practices (BMPs) as outlined in the SWPPP (Section 8).
7. Spill response procedures regarding:
    - Notification of supervisory personnel
    - Spill control
    - On-site spill response equipment
8. Past spill events, failures of the plan, malfunctioning components discovered during inspections, and any recently developed or implemented spill measures.
9. For personnel who will be conducting inspections: Inspection procedures (Section 10).
10. For personnel who will be collecting storm water samples: Sampling procedures (Section 10).
11. For personnel who will be analyzing samples for pH:
    - How to use the pH paper; or
    - How to calibrate and use the pH meter in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
12. Record keeping requirements.

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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
EMPLOYEE TRAINING LOG

Superior Ready Mix Concrete, L.P.
Canyon Rock

Employees charged with responsibilities in the facility's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan have been trained in the following areas of this program:

- Program purpose and requirements.
- Potential pollutant sources at the facility.
- Facility drainage and outfalls.
- Spill response procedures.
- Facility Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- Inspection requirements.
- Storm water sampling requirements.
- Recordkeeping requirements.

Instructor Name	Signature	Date

I hereby certify that I have received Training in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). I am familiar with the procedures outlined in and requirements of the Plan.

Employee Name	Signature	Date

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APPENDIX E

MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FORMS

Monthly Visual Observation Form
Sampling Event Visual Observation Form
Sampling Log
Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation Form
Sample Chain of Custody Form

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Monthly Visual Observation Form	
Note: Observations must be conducted at least once per calendar month, during daylight hours of the scheduled facility operating hours, on days without precipitation.	
Date of Observation:	Time of Observation:
Site Information	
Site Name:	Superior Ready Mix Canyon Rock Plant
Site Address:	7500 Mission Gorge Road, San Diego, California
WDID Number:	9 37I005157
Observations	
Locations Observed: □ Mining Areas □ Aggregate Processing Plant □ Concrete Batch Plant □ Admix Storage Area □ Asphalt Plant □ Asphalt Storage Tanks □ Fueling Area (Diesel Tank)	□ Inert Material Recycling Area □ Perimeter Berms □ Storm Water Basins □ Discharge Locations / Sample Points □ Entrances / Exits □ Tire Washer □ Rumble Plates
Review each drainage area for the presence or indication of prior, current, or potential ***unauthorized*** non-storm water discharges (NSWDs). - Are unauthorized NSWDs observed: Yes □ No □ - If yes, identify probable source and necessary corrective actions.	
Review ***authorized*** non-storm water discharges (NSWDs) and their associated Best Management Practices. - Are authorized NSWDs observed: Yes □ No □ - If yes, are associated BMPs in place? Yes □ No □ (Note: there are no authorized non-storm water discharges at this time. If they are discovered, the SWPPP must be updated.)	
If pollutants are observed in non-storm water discharges, identify the source of the pollutants.	
Review the following: □ Outdoor industrial equipment □ BMPs	□ Outdoor industrial activities areas □ All other potential sources of industrial pollutants
Findings / Necessary Response Actions / SWPPP Revisions Needed	
This Observation was Performed by:	
Name:	Title:
Signature:	Date:

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Sampling Event Visual Observation Form		
Note: Visual inspections must be performed when storm water samples are collected. (Samples must be taken during the first four hours of discharge or during the first four hours of scheduled facility operating hours if discharge began in the previous twelve hours.)		
Date of Observation:		Time of Observation:
Site Information		
Site Name:	Superior Ready Mix Canyon Rock Plant	
Site Address:	7500 Mission Gorge Road, San Diego, California	
WDID Number:	9 37I005157	
Discharge Observations		
Discharge Location(s):		
Observe storm water discharge at each discharge location. Note if the following is present or absent in storm water discharge.		
Floating Material	Present □ Absent □	
Suspended Material	Present □ Absent □	
Oil and Grease	Present □ Absent □	
Discolorations	Present □ Absent □	
Turbidity	Present □ Absent □	
Odors	Present □ Absent □	
Trash / Debris	Present □ Absent □	
If the above pollutants are noted, identify the source of the pollutant.		
Findings / Necessary Response Actions / SWPPP Revisions Needed		
This Observation was Performed by:		
Name:		Title:
Signature:		Date:

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Sampling Log	
Sampling Date:	Time Discharge Began:
Site Name:	Superior Ready Mix Canyon Rock Plant
Site Address:	7500 Mission Gorge Road, San Diego, California
WDID Number:	9 37I005157
Sampler Name:	

Field Meter Calibration

pH Meter ID No./Description:

Calibration Date/Time:

Field pH Measurements

Discharge Location Identifier	pH	Time

Samples Collected

Discharge Location Identifier	Constituent	Time
	Oil and Grease	
	Total Suspended Solids	
	Iron	
	Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	

Additional Sampling Notes:

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Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation Form	
Note: The Annual Evaluation must be performed once each reporting year (July 1 to June 30). The Annual Evaluation must be performed at least 8 months, but no more than 16 months, since the last Annual Evaluation.	
Date of Evaluation:	
Site Information	
Site Name:	Superior Ready Mix Canyon Rock Plant
Site Address:	7500 Mission Gorge Road, San Diego, California
WDID Number:	9 37I005157
Annual Evaluation	
Evaluate the following:	
□ Review all sampling, visual observation, and inspection records conducted during the previous reporting year	
□ Inspect all areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources of evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the storm water conveyance system	
□ Inspect all drainage areas previously identified as having no exposure to industrial activities in accordance the definitions of Section XVII of the General Permit	
□ Inspect the equipment needed to implement the BMPs outlined in the SWPPP	
□ Inspect BMPs implemented	
□ Review and assess the effectiveness of BMPs for each area of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources to determine if the BMPs are properly designed, implemented, and are effective in reducing and preventing pollutants in industrial storm water discharges	
□ Any other factors needed to comply with the General Permit	
□ Review all changes to the SWPPP during the reporting year	
Findings / Corrective Actions Identified (note if SWPPP change is needed)	
Inspector Information	
Evaluator Name:	Evaluator Title:
Signature:	Date:

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Sample Chain-of-Custody Form

(The analytical lab will provide the actual chain-of-custody form to complete.)

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY **DATE:** **Lab ID:**

DESTINATION LAB: ATTN: **ADDRESS:** **Office Phone:** **Cell Phone:**							REQUESTED ANALYSIS				Notes:
SAMPLED BY:	[Enter Sampler's Name]										
Contact:	[Enter Samplers Phone Number]										
Project Name											
Client Sample ID	**Sample Date**	**Sample Time**	**Sample Matrix**	**Container #**	**Container Type**	**Container Pres.**	Oil and Grease (EPA 1664A or 1664B)	Total Suspended Solids (SM 2540-D)	Iron (EPA 200.7)	Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen (SM4500-NO3-E)	
Outfall 1	10/2/2025	9:00 AM	Water	1	Amber	Acid	X				
Outfall 1	10/2/2025	9:00 AM	Water	1	Plastic	None		X			
Outfall 1	10/2/2025	9:00 AM	Water	1	Plastic / Glass	Acid			X		

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Sample Chain-of-Custody Form

(The analytical lab will provide the actual chain-of-custody form to complete.)

Outfall 1	10/2/2025	9:00 AM	Water	1	Plastic / Glass	Acid				X	

SENDER COMMENTS:	**RELINQUISHED BY**	
	Signature:	
	Print:	
	Company:	
	Date:	TIME:
LABORATORY COMMENTS:	**RECEIVED BY**	
	Signature:	
	Print:	
	Company:	
	Date:	TIME:

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APPENDIX F

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS
COMPLETED SAMPLING LOGS

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APPENDIX G

SUBMITTED ANNUAL REPORTS

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APPENDIX H

INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT

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Not included in the electronic copy.

A copy of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit will be maintained onsite with the hard copy of the SWPPP.

An electronic version of the Permit can be downloaded from the following website:
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/industrial.shtml